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[a1365]

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Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [a680]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1905. [a174]

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Hongkong 12th April, 1905. [a197]

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[a241]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1905. [a137]

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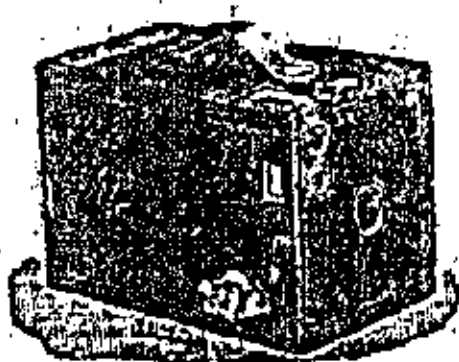
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Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. [a136]

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[a135]

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Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [a127-2]

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Hongkong, 10th June 1903. [a138]

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Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a138]

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THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [a139]

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CANTON

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Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to the Editor.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.S.W. & Co. Ltd. (Litho.)

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 17

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEUX ROAD, C.I.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, APRIL 19TH, 1905

This state of uncertainty, of anxiety, caused by the juxtaposition of the two belligerent fleets, almost at our doors, while it may arouse the gossips, is far from amusing the business community of Hongkong. In shipping circles particularly there is a daily prayer that To-morrow, finding work to his hands, do it with all his might, and get it over. It may be noted that they are not quite neutral in their expressions of their present desires, for it is the Baltic Fleet whose interference with local shipping they mainly dread. The Japanese ships have been about ever since the Russian ships scuttled from Port Arthur to the various ports where they are now interned; and shipping that was not overtly interested in blockade running has enjoyed complete immunity from interference. The only trouble until the arrival of the Baltics was the mines that strewed some of the northern routes, a still present danger, by the way, towards which the British ships on the China station maintain an attitude strangely apathetic. Is it that the old red-tape system of awaiting orders is still in force? If so, the new arrangement, by which commanders on the spot are to be permitted to think for themselves a little, instead of remaining mere cablegram-receiving automata, will be welcomed. There is absolutely no valid reason why some of the British war vessels should not have been sent to destroy these mines, immediately the blockade of Port Arthur ceased; and various reasons, in addition to the safety of commerce, could be adduced

in favour. For instance, it would have been better target practice than the routine allows.

Reverting to the arrival of the Baltic ships, and its effect upon local trade, it appears to have caused something like a panic, which, if allowed to continue much longer, will bring about a stagnation of the business of the port. Russian cruisers have already begun the Red Sea business, in a mild, tentative manner, but with sufficient obviousness of intention to give shippers pause. Already the insurance rate has gone up about one per cent on cargoes travelling in the supposed direction of the traffic overhaulers; and we are informed there is a disinclination to make any shipments that can conveniently be postponed. A firm wishing to send a few tons of lead in the most innocent manner for bona-fide trade purposes, and the shipowners who would carry it, have to stop and consider possibilities as to what the Russians might do if they overhauled the ship and saw the manifest. Their view of such consignments has been neither sympathetic nor indulgent in the past; and few hope for better things of them in the present. Altogether, therefore, news of their hasty departure, of their sinking or capture, of anything that will take them well away from their present unpleasant location, will cause relief and pleasure in Hongkong.

It is announced that the French Minister for the Colonies will pay an official visit to Indochina in July, returning in September.

At the annual meeting of the China Association Mr. R. S. Gundry, C.B., was elected president for the ensuing year.

Major H. J. Kell, R.E.A., on promotion, has been appointed to command No. 83 Company Royal Garrison Artillery at Hongkong.

The King on March 16th received in audience the Chinese Minister, who delivered to His Majesty an autograph letter from the Emperor of China.

Mr. Phillips, secretary to Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, has been appointed Second Secretary to the American Legation at Peking.

The relief crews for the German squadron in the Far East this spring will be taken out by the N.D.L. *Albatros*, which leaves Bremerhaven on May 7th, and which also will bring home the relieved crews.

The Journal of the American Asiatic Association expresses the profound satisfaction with which every member of this Association regards the appointment of Mr. W. W. Rockhill as Minister to China.

Sir C. Hardinge has lodged with the Russian Government a claim for £102,000 on account of the illegal sinking of the *Knight Commander*, and a heavy claim will also be made for the sinking of the *Hipang*.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherlands Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—Mrs. J. D. Milton-Chatham (£1) 10/6; F. M. 10/0; and Sidney Hancock 20/0.

A letter from a friend in England, received yesterday, and dated 17th March, says: "I read last night the *Daily Press* leading article of 13th February on Russian Loan. Events have now confirmed your view, and I think the Press has a right to be pleased with its gift of prophecy."

The Shanghai Municipal Council has received four tenders to install electric tramway service in Shanghai. The firms are Bruce Peabbles and Co., Compagnie Internationale d'Orlent, Brussels, Shanghai Electric Tramways, Ltd., and Société Parisienne des Tramways Electriques.

His many friends in China and Europe will be glad to hear that the Chinese Government has appointed Tseai Law Yik Lia to the post of consul-general for China at Johannesburg, Transvaal. Tseai Law has held official appointments in London, Brussels and other European capitals, and is favourably known to many in Hongkong.

Messrs. Gregor & Co. communicate: Messrs. Geo. Sandeman, Sons, & Co. Ltd. report that the past year has generally been favourable for the wines in the Douro district. The weather at the time of the vintage was fine, and consequently the wines may be expected to be generally good, whilst some promise to develop excellent quality. Messrs. Sandeman, Buck & Co. of Xerez report that the yield in Andalusia was good, both as regards quality and quantity, and that a fair proportion of the vineyards destroyed by the Philloxera have been replanted, and as far as can be judged, the produce of the new vines is highly satisfactory.

The British army it would appear, is to learn in June. On March 11th Professor Uyenishi, of the School of Japanese Self-Defence, went to Aldershot, and on the strength of his performance, arrangements were made for him to give his first lesson on March 13th. The lesson was given to the Army gymnastic instructors, who, of course, will in time teach it to the men. Professor Uyenishi states that the men were exceedingly apt pupils. The present course is experimental.

The Manila *Sunday Sun* says:—By a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on Tuesday, all customs duties collected in the Philippines prior to the establishment of civil government will be returned to the firms who paid them. Consequently there is great rejoicing. It is estimated that the amount of money to be returned is five millions of gold dollars. While the *Sun* rejoices that this immense sum is coming to the islands, where it will do much to establish prosperity, we cannot but reflect upon the real justice of the matter. These five millions of dollars were paid to the government of the United States from the pockets, not of Manila business men, but of Manila consumers. The individuals who drank the bottled beer, and wore the shoes, and used the other articles taxed, paid this money, not the few merchants to whom it is being returned. They raised their prices in proportion to the amount of the duties and collected the amounts in extra charges from the consumer.

The death occurred on 14th March, in his eightieth year, of Captain James Bucknell Atkins, Elder Brother of the Trinity House. When taking troops to the China War in the *Imperator*, he made what long stood as the record passage from Port-mouth to Singapore. Using his steam simply as an auxiliary, he did not stop at the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived at Singapore about a fortnight before he was expected. Afterwards he was requested to lay his log before the Admiralty. Messrs. Laird, the owners, gave him a present of plate, and the owners voted him a cheque, though the latter was withdrawn when he had the misfortune to collide with a sailing vessel on the return voyage. At that time sailing ships carried no lights, although the obligation on them, as now, was on steamers to keep out of the way. It was no wonder that he was one of the first signatories of the petition to the Government to compel sailing ships to carry distinguishing lights at night.

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 18th April.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BERKELEY (CHIEF JUSTICE).

REBURY WITH VIOLENCE.

The Criminal Sessions opened yesterday. Ho Hing was charged with robbery with violence at Mongkok on the 24th March. The Attorney General (Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.), instructed by Mr. Morrell, of the Crown Solicitor's office, presented. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. C. Buyers (foreman), F. T. Chapple, F. C. Hurley, E. P. Pereira, T. E. Pearce, J. L. H. O'Neill and F. Urbac.

After the hearing of the evidence, His Lordship in summing up told the story very briefly:—The defence is that the prisoner, who was hard up and hoped to get back to Canton, was a friend of the woman, and went to borrow some money from her. When he got into the house, the woman saying she had no money, he asked for something to pawn. The other story is that instead of being a friend the prisoner is a man who tried to rob her; he threw pepper into her eyes, and took two bangles, off her wrists, then the husband came and the man was arrested. The prisoner himself corroborated the pepper part of the story in a statement, but says it was incense stick powder. A verdict of guilty was returned and His Lordship said:—No other verdict could possibly have been returned against you. You were evidently a tramp, wanted to get back to Canton, looked into this woman's house, and robbed her. Fortunately you were caught. It is a serious thing to go into people's houses. Two years' hard labour, and as you inflicted violence on this woman you will have twenty strokes of the birch.

GANG ROBBERY.

Tsung King Fok was charged with gang robbery. He pleaded not guilty and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. A. C. Dill (foreman), J. T. Hoskins, W. G. Peter, R. Henderson, J. C. Gow, T. P. Keeney and W. H. Purcell. The name of W. C. Coggins was also called, but met with no response.

The prisoner was charged with being one of a gang who committed a very extensive robbery at Kwai Tai village, in the New Territory, about two months ago. The robbers terrorised the inmates of a house, tied them up, beat a man in order to extract information as to where his goods were, and committed theft from the person. Three men of the gang were sentenced at the March Criminal Sessions.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to five years' hard labour and to receive twenty-four strokes of the birch.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China str. *Saisong* left Calcutta for this port on the 15th inst., and may be expected here on the 22nd May.

The I.G.M. str. *Preussien*, which left here on the 14th inst., a.m., arrived at Shanghai on the 17th inst. at 9 a.m.

The A.L. str. *Maria Valerie* left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst.

The U.S.S. & C.M. str. *Diomed* left Singapore on the 17th April at 5 p.m., and is due here on the 22nd April.

## TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, 16th April.

In view of feared renewed demonstrations in St. Petersburg, the garrison has been strengthened by several *Bosnia* of Don Cossacks. The movement among the peasants is again causing serious apprehension, and large numbers of landowners, with their families, are taking refuge in Moscow.

## THE WAR.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## NO NEWS AT HAIPHONG.

HAIPHONG, 18th April.

Nothing definite is known here concerning the whereabouts of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet, but the ships are said to be still off Camranh Bay.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## THE FOURTH RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET.

LONDON, 16th April.

It is announced at Port Said that the fourth Baltic fleet under Vice-Admiral Wessergo, consisting of the *Alexander 2nd*, *Asow*, *Admiral Korniloff*, *Slava* and the *Paul* left will pass the canal in July or August.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

CHIEFED BY FRENCH SAILORS.

The French steamer *Phayen* arrived from Saigon yesterday with a cargo of rice. At 7 a.m. on the morning of the 15th instant she saw about twenty ships of the Baltic Fleet in Camranh Bay, to the North of Paderan; and many other ships, it was concluded, were out of sight in the inner bay. Torpedo boats and destroyers were actively steaming about at the approach to the harbour. They appeared in very good condition. As the little craft pitched in the sea, no sea grass could be seen on them. At Saigon rumours had it that the vessels of the Baltic Fleet were very dirty, but the vessels, according to one of the *Phayen's* officers, looked "just as if they were leaving port." At Saigon some people thought that a Japanese Fleet near Singapore would get sandwiched between the main and third squadrons of the Baltic Fleet. The French sailors on the *Phayen*, gave three cheers when the Russian warships were close, and they met with a loud response. No other signals were made.

THE "ISLEWORTH" STORY.

The s.s. *Isleworth*, from Saigon with a cargo of rice, sighted the Baltic Fleet in Camranh Bay on the 15th instant. The Russians signalled "What is your destination?" and the *Isleworth* replied "Hongkong."

JAPANESE ON THE LOOKOUT.

Regarding the observation kept by the Japanese on the movements of the Russian fleet, a correspondent sends us the following:—"Just before Christmas when I was in the middle of the Indian Ocean, and apparently well south of the ordinary traffic, two torpedo-boat destroyers passed close to us one night with no steaming lights, and going west full speed. The problem was: Whose were they; and how could they be possibly steaming so far out? Where would coal come from? Also—Why no lights? and why, so far out of the beaten track? My theory is that somewhere in the Southern part of the Indian Ocean, the Japanese kept a large merchant ship of some kind which acted as a species of mother to these small craft who kept, at night, complete observation on the Baltic Fleet at Madagascar. Otherwise, there is no theory to account for the presence of these craft. They were no optical illusion as they were within a quarter of a mile or so and the moon light showed them up completely.

AFRAID TO PROCEED.

Nine of the crew of the s.s. *Lincolshire* were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday with refusing to continue their voyage to Japan.

Mr. P. W. Goldring (Mr. Brutton's office) appeared to prosecute, and the Captain stated that the men signed articles to proceed to ports, in which Japanese ports were included. He had a cargo of rice on board, and was bound for Yokohama, but the defendants refused to proceed owing to the proximity of the Russian fleet.

The defendants informed His Worship that they were afraid to proceed.

His Worship in dismissing the case, held that there were reasonable grounds for their refusing to proceed. He recommended that other proceedings should be taken before the Harbour Master.

PERTINENT OBSERVATIONS FROM SINGAPORE.

It is but lack of information or the deliberate supply of interested information, for reasons that has induced some publication in Singapore of the asserted "absence" of six Russian battle ships from the Russian fleet? Japan knows a great deal better than that, no doubt. And when the nearest point of expert observation, H.M.S. *Amphitrite*, has by many hands sketched and identified the six "missing" battleships as amongst the fleet passing Singapore, and when many other well informed and official observers agree in that result, everybody must feel that a motive is present and must know perfectly well what the object of that motive is. It would be found we believe, that the Senior Naval Officer, the Marine Intelligence Officer, and the Master Attendant, all with their several

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board Room yesterday afternoon. Hon. Dr. F. Clark (President) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice President), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Mr. A. Ramjahn, Dr. Pearce, and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, (Secretary).

## MOTION RE OPIUM DIVANS.

The President, pursuant to notice, moved "That the following addition be made to No. 1 of the Bye-laws governing Opium Divans contained in Schedule 'B' of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903:—

"Provided that, in the case of any existing licensed opium smoking divan on an upper story, it shall be sufficient for the floor surface thereof to be paved with non-absorbent cement-tiles or with encaustic or other approved tiles, such tiles to be laid evenly and bedded and jointed in cement, or for the floor to be constructed of smooth and well-jointed hardwood, to the satisfaction of the Board."

Mr. Ramjahn seconded. Carried.

## ANTHRAX AT KENNEDY TOWN CATTLE DEPOT.

The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon reported a case of anthrax at Kennedy Town Cattle Depot on the night of the 6th instant. He said:—The animal came into the depot on the afternoon of the 6th along with eight others from Canton, and was found dead in the stall when the premises were opened next morning. The in-contact cattle have been put under observation, and the shed in which the bullock was found is being washed and disinfected.

Mr. Ramjahn intimated—I don't see why this should be dealt with confidentially. It is not in accordance with precedents. It is rather strange that not until deaths occur cases are reported.

The President intimated—I have no objection to taking this paper publicly. The animal was only in the depot a few hours.

The report was laid on the table.

## DRAINAGE CONTRACTORS.

Applications from Messrs. Yam Chun, and Kiu Tuck requesting that their names be placed on the list of authorised drainage contractors were granted.

## OTHER APPLICATIONS.

Applications for modifications and exemption from the requirements of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, and the sale of food were dealt with.

## CLASSIFICATION OF BODIES SENT TO PUBLIC MORTUARY 1904.

The President reported:—Out of 707 bodies dumped in the City of Victoria during 1904 no less than 426 were infants under one year of age, and a further 169 were between the ages of one and ten years. This makes a total of 595, or more than 84 per cent of the whole number dumped. In addition to the above 707 were six bodies whose ages are not recorded.

The Board will learn from the table that bodies are not thrown into the street because the persons have died of plague, for only twelve per cent of the total bodies found in the street have died of this disease. The fear of disinfection is not therefore the principal determining cause.

It is not more probable that the desire to avoid burial expenses may be at the root of the matter? No doubt many of the coolie class are here without relations, or persons interested in their obsequies, and when such a person dies the lodging house-keeper or other householder disposes of the body in the cheapest manner possible, namely, by depositing it in the street.

Mr. Ramjahn intimated—I don't think the cost of burial has had anything to do with dumping. Before plague measures were introduced dumping had never been heard of.

Mr. Pollock intimated—Very interesting. This affords a striking instance of how dangerous it is to theorise in insufficient data.

Mr. Lau Chin Pak intimated—As far as I know, the dumping of dead bodies is mainly due to the fear of the stringent measures adopted in former years. That fear has not yet been dispelled. The poor Chinese can always obtain coffins gratis from the Tung Wa Hospital to bury their dead, or can send their sick before they die to that institution. It is therefore apparent that it is not done with the intention to avoid burial expenses. I hope, however, that the receiving houses or branch hospitals just started by the Chinese community will help to mitigate, if not entirely stop, this evil practice.

Hon. Mr. Brown, after going into details, intimated—I don't see why the so-called "stringent measures" should have increased the number of bodies found in the Harbour so greatly, as these regulations are not applied to the population at large, and it is to be presumed that most of these bodies found in the Harbour belong to the boat population. I believe that economic reasons constitute an important factor.

The following are the figures showing percentage of non-plague cases to the total number of bodies examined at the Mortuaries in 1904:—

Mortality No.	Non-plague Percentage
Victoria 1551	1239 79.9
Kowloon 674	558 82.5

## FOOD EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the return of samples examined under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896," for the quarter ended 31st March, 1905:—

Description	No. samples	No. genuine	No. adulterated
Brandy	1	1	0
Milk	25	20	5
Whisky	2	2	0

There were two prosecutions for the selling of adulterated milk in the first quarter of the year. One sample of milk was obtained from the dairy

shares of naval experience afloat, will agree in the number of fighting ships present. This not referring at all to mere converted cruisers, all of which were separately classified. We hear that the Admiral at Hongkong has had a telegraphed official report of the constitution of the fleet, as, indeed, he would in the ordinary course of duty be informed with the British official naval reports at Singapore, all of which identify the "missing" battleships as present on Saturday. As a bit of news bluff, considering the well known origin of the "expurgated" list, it is too foolish for words. Of course there may have been a desire to "oblige," in order to persuade the Japanese Admirals to divide their fleets. We suppose Formosa knew the truth late on Saturday night from Tokyo. And no fictitious news probably can have reached Japan, certainly not for official transmission to Admiral Togo. It is to be carefully noted that we gave a list of names as-certain (or alleged to be uncertain). But we carefully refrained from indicating that these were all the names; and in the leading article in yesterday's issue distinctly rejected the manufactured suggestion that two six battleships so many of us saw, were not there, but in "another place." The six Russian battleships may be "downy birds" but they have not yet obtained the dignity of Sir Boyle Roche's half-finch, the ability to be in two places at the same time. Had the fleet passed at night we should have been ready to believe the story, for we have pointed out before, it was a possible story to send a minor section of the fleet this way. But what was seen was seen. And there's an end of it.—*Singapore Free Press.*

## SHANGHAI RACES.

Several ponies which figured prominently at the Hongkong race meeting are entered for the races at Shanghai next month. Among them are Mr. John Peel's Adpatrick, Polka, and Zodia; Mr. G. H. Potts' "Kings," Heather King, Norman King and others; Mr. Bury's La France Rose; Mr. Wingard's Algerine and Esquimaux; Mr. Ellis Kadorie's Somali and Cascade. Mr. Kadorie has also entered two other ponies named Desert Chief and Rebel Chief. Mr. John Peel has, in addition to the three ponies above mentioned, others, named Nithsdale, Cottesmore, and Exmoor. The two last named are entered for the Shanghai Derby. Mr. Wingard's entries for this race are Saakaton and Nanaimo; Mr. Potts has entered four, viz: Highland King, Grecian King, Persian King and Copper King.

## INCIDENTS OF THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

A letter from Dr. Muir at Kaiyuan says:—From Sunday 12th March till Thursday night the 16th of March the Russians were retreating in great numbers. Though quiet in demeanor no order seemed to be observed in the march. Bands of men without officers, groups of officers without men, men with arms and men without arms, cavalry, infantry, and transport, all mixed up. Some men were starving, and sought for food on the ground. Some were wounded and begged for food. One doctor to a dragoon regiment (attached to the western army) who had lost his equipment in the confusion, got a supply of drugs and dressings. From Thursday the 16th until Saturday night the retreat was orderly and without confusion. The depot at Kaiyuan station was fired on the 16th and took three days to burn. The station buildings on the 17th, and the bridge blown up on Saturday. Headquarters the behaviour of the Russians was good, but from the country villages isolated acts of great brutality are being reported. One poor peasant with a neighbour's help, tried to save his two horses from being commandeered. His neighbour was shot dead on the spot, and he himself was shot in one place and bayoneted in seven different places. He had a wound of the lung, and lay in the open for a night and a day, and then was carried in here only to die.

## AMMUNITION FOR THE RUSSIANS.

The fighters which have been fastened astern of the steamship *Carlisle* for the past several weeks while the vessel was undergoing repairs at Manila, are now (April 14th) moored alongside, and the cargo of ammunition is being reloaded into her holds. The new propeller has been installed, the vessel has received a new coat of paint, and preparations are being made for her departure.

No application has as yet been made for clearance papers, but it is expected she will clear for some port or other within the next six or seven days. While the captain has probably made up his mind as to the direction he will take, he is non-committal on the subject. Clearance papers will be taken out as a matter of form, and it is very unlikely that the *Carlisle* will go even in the direction of the port for which she clears.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 18th at 11.40 a.m. the barometer has risen rapidly over W. Japan, and fallen in E. Japan. Pressure has also increased over the Formosa Channel and the Loochoos. It is inclined to fall again over N. China. The depression is moving away over the Pacific to the E. of Japan, and the highest pressure is lying between the E. coast of China and the Loochoos. Gradients are slight in the N. to moderate in the S. Moderate E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and fresh E. winds along the Northern shores of the China Sea. Forecast:—Fresh to strong E. winds; cloudy, some drizzling rain or mist.



at Nos. 20 and 22 Cochrane Street. The magistrate convicted and imposed a fine of \$10. Another sample was obtained from a dairy at No. 4, Tunk Lo Wan. The magistrate dismissed the case.

The report was laid on the table.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics for the week ended 25th March, death rate per thousand per annum, showed the following figures:—British and foreign community, 19.9; previous week, 34.9; corresponding week last year, 25.7; Chinese community, 15.2; previous week, 15.2; corresponding week last year, 14.4.

LINEWASHING RETURN.

During the fortnight ended the 11th April 4,250 houses were linewashed in the eastern district, and 3,534 in the central district.

RAT RETURN.

During the week ended the 15th April 428 rats, including sixteen infected, were caught in the City of Victoria, and 201, including eleven infected, at Kowloon.

## THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

(REPORTED FOR "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

The annual general meeting of the China Association was held, by the courtesy of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co., at their offices, 12, Lombard Street, London, on Tuesday, 14th March.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., Vice-Chairman of Committee, presided, and there were present Messrs. C. Y. Creagh, James Buchanan, Peter Maclean, C. A. Heineemann, D. Reid, Thomas Brown, Warren Smith, H. H. Joseph, W. C. Ward, H. Harwood, H. Saunders, A. Zimmermann, Albin B. Tomkins, W. W. Dickinson, W. M. Strachan, D. C. Rutherford, Robert H. Hill, W. Stewart Young, R. S. Gundry, W. A. Cornish, R. C. George Scott, Eugene McLaughlin and J. H. Whitehead, and others.

The minutes of the last meeting were passed.

Sir Alfred Dent, who took the chair through the unexpected absence of Mr. W. Keswick M.P., said:—Gentlemen, I very much regret that Mr. Keswick is not here, urgent Parliamentary duties detaining him, and I have come totally unprepared to take the Chair. I have no speech with me. It is my duty to submit to you the Annual Report and Accounts, copies of which you have had, so that they need not be read to you.

Mr. R. S. Gundry formally seconded the adoption of the Report and Accounts, which were passed unanimously.

Sir Alfred Dent:—Before proceeding with the other business I should like to express the great pleasure it affords me to refer to the Committee's proposal that Mr. H. E. Gundry be elected President of the Association for the ensuing year. I need hardly say that the Committee feel quite confident that all members will heartily approve this nomination (cheers).

Mr. W. M. Strachan formally proposed, and Mr. Stewart Young seconded, and the proposal was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then read out the following names of gentlemen proposed for the Committee for the ensuing year:

Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G., Sir E. A. Sassoon, Bart., M.P., Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G., Sir Ewen Cameron, K.C.M.G., Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., Sir R. T. Rennie, Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O., Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., Sir E. F. Alfred, Messrs. A. R. Burkill, Byron Brown, C.M.G., F. Cornes, Herbert Dent, G. B. Dodwell, R. M. Gray, R. S. Gundry, C.B., Wm. Harwood, R. H. Hill, G. Jamieson, C.M.G., H. H. Joseph, Wm. Keswick, M.P., H. Kopsch, J. A. Matland, D. Reid, D. C. Rutherford, J. H. Scott, W. M. Strachan, W. A. Turnbull, W. C. Ward, J. Welch, T. H. Whitehead, W. S. Young, A. Zimmermann.

Mr. Creagh proposed the appointment of this Committee, and Mr. Brown seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Ward then proposed the election of Mr. W. Keswick, M.P., as Chairman of Committee, Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Joseph Welch as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

In seconding these nominations Mr. Reid said:—Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution. But instead of passing the names formally and en masse I think we ought to take this opportunity of recording thanks to Mr. Keswick for presiding through the past year with so constant a regard for the welfare of the Association. And at the same time I think our best thanks are due to Sir Alfred Dent for all he has done in the service of the Association. But, especially, I think we ought to acknowledge the eminent services of our Honorary Secretary, Mr. Welch. His duties are really very laborious. The annual report before you speaks volumes for his energy and devotion. Mr. Welch has given his time and services to the Association, and I am sure we all feel extremely grateful and indebted to him. He deserves our warmest thanks (Applause).

Mr. Welch:—Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, I only wish to thank members very heartily for their kind expressions. It is my great desire and pleasure to be able to serve the Association, and I am indeed rejoiced that my services meet with your approval. (Cheers).

Mr. Gundry:—Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, I wish to thank all the members for the honour they have conferred on me by electing me President. I very highly appreciate the honour of presiding over this Association, and especially of following in the footsteps of so many distinguished predecessors. I can only say I will do my utmost to occupy the position worthily to the best of my ability (Applause).

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

## NAVY ESTIMATES FOR THE FAR EAST.

A general summary of the Navy Estimates for 1905-6, the amount of which is £33,889,500, against £26,880,500, a decrease, therefore, of £7,009,000—has already been published. The L. & C. Express, in accordance with custom, gives the items relating to the Far East, so far as they appear on the face of the Estimates (the figures in parentheses are the votes of last year):—

CHINA.

Pay.—In Vote 1, wages of officers, seamen, and boys, coastward and Royal Marines, the amount per annum of the Vice-Admiral commanding in chief is £2,102 10s., and that of the Royal Admiral, second in command, £2,191.

Special Pay.—There is a special gratuity for service in China, 1900, £40 (22,000). This is a vote to meet the charges which it is anticipated will come in course of payment during 1905-6. Other votes are: Assistant Paymaster, employed as Commodore's Secretary at Hongkong, an allowance of 2s. 6d. a day, £45 12s. 6d. (45 15s.). Navigating Officer of H.M.S. Tanager, acting as Harbour Master at Hongkong, allowance of £50 (50). Officer of Royal Marines, an allowance of 1s. a day for audit of Store accounts of Marine Clothing Depot, £18 (18). Private of Royal Marines, as tailor and storeman, an allowance of 1s. 6d. a day, £27 6s. 6d. (27 9s.). Private of Royal Marines, an allowance of 9d. a day for repairing accoutrements, £13 13s. 6d. (13 14s. 6d.). Marine Officer, acting as Naval Intelligence Officer in China, an allowance of 6s. a day, £19 10s. (19 10s.).

Victualling and Clothing.—In Vote 2, victualling and clothing, the votes for Victualling and clothing are: Victualling Store Officer, £500, with £178 as colonial allowance, and £178 as house allowance. Two Assistant Victualling Store Officers, £339, with £178 as colonial allowance, and £226 for house allowance. Two Senior Writers, £334, with £256 for house and colonial allowance, one Writer, £121, with £121 for house allowance, and £121 for colonial allowance. Two Assistant Writers, £147, with £147 for house allowance, and £147 for colonial allowance. Two Writers, £147, with £147 for house allowance, and £147 for colonial allowance. Allowance to officers of H.M. ships for performing duties of Continuous Survey, £16. Total, £2,443 (seven, £2,447). Wages of 85 artificers and labourers on the establishment at and about Hongkong, £20 (20). Contingencies, £40 (40).

Medical Establishments.—In Vote 3, medical establishments, the votes are: Deputy Inspector-General, £747, with charge pay of £137, and £189 for hospital allowance. Two Surgeons, £730, with £223 for hospital allowance. Three Sisters, £4 6s. 2d. Dispensers, £240, with £20 to one for charge of stores, £195 for hospital allowance, and £78 for colonial allowance. Two Writers, £277, with house allowance of £50 to one, provision for full-pay leave to naval officers, £49. Total, £10,534 9s. (10,538). Wages of 59 hospital servants, £896, 14 chief sick-birth stewards and others, £264, allowance in lieu of provisions, £283. Total, £78,225 3s. (78,223). Wages of seven of Police Force employed in hospital, £237. House and titles, £173, water, £150, £475, electric light, £350, contingencies, £100. Some of the allowance to officers have been temporarily increased to meet the additional expense of living.

Hongkong Prison.—In Vote 4, martial law, there is an item of £397 (£393) for wages of a master-at-arms and five ship's corporals, borne on the books of H.M.S. Tanager.

Naval Yard, Hongkong.—In Vote 5, shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, &c., the salaries allowances are: Naval Officer in charge of establishment, £278; retinue of Naval Officer in charge of establishment, five, £435; Commander, R.N., for service in the Yard, £577; Chief Engineer, £287; First Assistant to Chief Engineer, £278; two Engineer-Lieutenants, £283; Foreman of Blacksmiths, £335; Foreman of Engineer Branch, £400; five Inspectors of Engineers, £335; two Inspectors of Boilermakers, £335; Chief Constructor, £1,133; two Assistant Constructors, £843; Electric Engineer, £624; Foreman of Yard, £384; six Inspectors of Shipwrights, £1,000; Inspector of Ship Fitters, £309; Inspector of Smiths, £309; Inspector of Joiners, £289; Inspector of Blacksmiths, £310; Chief Clerk, £100; Chief Clerk, £340; Lieutenant or Chief Gunner, £273; Chaplain, £547; Staff Surgeon, for additional duties in attending the Dockyard men and their families, £16; Store Officer, £358; Secretary and Cashier, £705; Deputy Expense Accounts Officer, £387; three Assistant Naval Store Officers, £1,122; Foreman of Storekeepers, £275; Inspector of Storekeepers, £200; two Senior Writers, £433; five Senior Writers, £1,647; twelve first-class Dockyard Writers, £2,940; two Senior Writers (native) £467; twenty-eight Writers, £3,083; three time-keepers, £234; allowance to the Paymaster and Navigating Officer of H.M.S. Tanager, for performing the Local Audits and Continuous Survey, £80; allowance for instruction of apprentices, £40; provision for full-pay leave to Naval Officers, £57. Total, £6,272 28s. (6,237 7s.). There are also these votes: Wages, &c., of Police Force (76) in Naval Yard, £55 0s. (76, £5,220). Contingencies, £150 (144). Rents, £4,515 (£1,170). Water, £200. Gas, &c., £1,040 (£880).

Naval Armaments.—In vote 9, naval armaments, are the following votes: Deputy Naval Ordnance Officer, £400; Assistant Ordnance Store Officer, £368; Engineer-Lieutenant, £410. Total, £1,168 (£1,187). Torpedo store depot: Four artificers and labourers, £61; 13 artificers of the fleet, £2,656. Total, £12,718 (£12,649).

Works, Buildings, and Repairs.—In Vote 10, works, buildings, and repairs, there is a vote of £200 for additional accommodation at Hongkong Hospital. The total estimate for the year is £35,000 (including £1,300 for the land). The whole of this amount has already been voted, and the probable expenditure to March 31 is £24,100. For the roadway for transporting ammunition at Hongkong there is a vote of £1,190. The total estimate for the work was £5,880; and the amount already voted is £5,570. The probable expenditure to March 31 is £4,570. For the torpedo range at Hongkong there is a vote of £5,000. The total estimate for the work is £8,600. The sum already voted is £1,000, which will probably have been expended by March 31.—For Hongkong Naval Yard there are the following: Minor new works, £270; additional alterations, £640; ordinary repairs and maintenance, £1,350. Total, £2,260.—For new works at Hongkong Hospital, £800; additions and alterations, £380; ordinary repairs and maintenance, £350. Total, £1,530.—For new works in connection with naval armaments at Hongkong there is a vote of £6,190.

Superintending Works, Buildings, and Repairs.—Civil Engineer, £318, with £104 for colonial allowance, and £151 for house allowance. Assistant Surveyor, £181, with £39 for colonial allowance, and £134 for house allowance. Two Draughtsmen, £247, with £39 for colonial allowance, and £98 for house allowance. Two Accountant Clerks, £194. Total, £6,216 (7,223 4s.).

Loss by Exchange.—For the net loss by exchange incurred from payments made to Naval Accountants on the East India and China Stations, &c., and discount on bills drawn, there is a vote for £1,000 (£2,500).

Surveys are in progress within the China command.

WHARFAGE.

Victualling and Clothing.—In Vote 2, victualling and clothing, the votes are: One Assistant Victualling Store Officer, £161, with £54 for colonial allowance, and £39 for house allowance. One Senior Writer, £138, with £36 for house and colonial allowance. Wages of ten artificers and labourers on the establishment and hired, £381 (10, £353).

Naval Yard.—In Vote 8, shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, &c., the votes are: Naval Officer, £500; Assistant Naval Store Officer, £284; First-class Writer, £133; three Writers, £380; allowances to officers of H.M.S. Glory for performing Local Audit and Continuous Survey, £26. Total, £6,100 3s. There is no vote this year for wages, clothing, &c., of police employed in the Naval Yard at Weihaiwei. Last year there was a vote of £235. Contingencies, £10 (£10).

Works, &c.—In Vote 10, works, buildings, and repairs, there is a vote of £6,000 for dredging. For Weihaiwei Naval Yard there are also: Minor new works, £300; ordinary repairs and maintenance, £700. Total, £7,000. Superintending Works, Buildings, &c.—Civil Engineer, £318, with £104 for colonial allowance, and £151 for house allowance. Assistant Surveyor, £181, with £39 for colonial allowance, and £134 for house allowance. One Draughtsman, £247. Total, £2,510 (£2,564).

Medical Establishments.—In vote 3, medical establishments, the votes are: Staff Surgeon, £747, with £137 charge pay, and £112 hospital allowance. One writer, £111. Provision for full-pay leave to naval officers, £16. To all two £75 (277s.). Wages of 13 hospital servants, £223; for chief sick-birth stewards and others, 187. Allowance in lieu of provisions, £104. For charge of library, £2. Total, £1,753 (£1,823). Rents and titles, £200; water, £5; electric light, £75 (£75); contingencies, £40 (£40).

Naval Yard.—In Vote 8, shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, &c., there is a vote of £19 for wages, &c., of Police (2) in Naval Yard, £400.

Works, Buildings, and Repairs.—In Vote 10, works, buildings, and repairs, there is a vote for minor new work at the Hospital a vote of £220; and for ordinary repairs and maintenance the vote is £285. Total, £287.

SHIPS AND WORKS ON THE STATION.

In the "Statement of Work," 1904-5, the following details relating to China are given:—No change has taken place in the Battle-ship Squadron, which consists of four ships of the Canguis class with the Centurion.

The armoured cruisers *Cressy* and *Leviathan* have been relieved by the *Hogue* and the *Sulley*.

The first-class cruiser *Blenheim* has been relieved by the *Andromeda*.

The second-class cruisers *Talbot* and *Edgar* have been relieved by the *Imperator* and *Defiant*. The *Thetis* will be relieved by the *Donatella*. To be transferred to the China Station from the Pacific Station.

The third-class cruiser *Fearens* has been relieved by the *Albatross*.

The gunboats *Tweed*, *Bramble*, and *Bravo*, and the sloops *Algerine*, *Phaon*, and *Rosario* have been paid off and laid up at Hongkong.

The shallow-draft steamer *Widgeon*, has been sent out from England. There are now nine vessels of this type on the station and employed on Chinese rivers.

The destroyer *Sparrowhawk* struck a sunken rock near Shanghai on June 17, and became a wreck. The eight destroyers on the Station it is intended to keep six in commission and two with nucleus crews.

Among the ships which have been, or will be, completed, it is stated, the *Glory* battleship, at Hongkong, by contract.

The reconstruction at Hongkong Hospital will be completed early in 1905-6.

The reconstruction in front of the Naval Yard and the Dockyard at Hongkong is nearly completed. The wharf walls of the new basin are practically finished. The dock is in progress.

## THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

WILL IT MAKE FOR PEACE?

The Russian Loan may go through after all, but if it does the terms make for peace. The loan will be for 600,000,000 francs, of which 250,000,000 francs are to be retained in France for the payment of the coupons on the securities already held in the country. A further sum of 125,000,000 francs is to be expended in orders in France, and the money left on deposit to cover the payments. The balance will be paid over to the Russian Government.

The most important clause in the contract, however, is that which provides that should peace be declared between Russia and Japan within a certain period, the above clause referring to the retention of the 250,000,000 francs becomes inoperative, and that this sum shall be handed over to Russia for immediate use. The clause concerning the 125,000,000 francs remains operative in any event.

In well-informed Paris financial circles it is believed that the loan will go through on these terms, and that peace will be declared within a month.—*Dailyst.*

## IS THE WAR A CRUSADE?

One Russian paper at least has seen the wicked hypocrisy of the Tsar's statement that he is fighting for Christianity. The *Standard* says:—Perhaps the most significant Press utterance is to be found in the *Nonet*, which is always Liberal, but as a rule too courageous. It now subjects the war to searching criticism from its outset, waives aside the commercial, political, and religious reasons successively proffered for undertaking the Manchurian adventure, and the persisting therein, as an untold out in treasure and lives, and reminds readers that the Japanese, whom the Emperor now says he is fighting in the interest of Christianity, helped to rescue the Russian Legation in Peking, that a Russian Orthodox Bishop continues unhindered to direct the worship of Orthodox believers in Japan, and concludes:—

"There have been enough victims. It is useless to persist in the illusion. A renunciation of our colonial politics in the Far East would involve no loss or humiliation. Li-tung and Manchuria are not Russian; Saghalien was formerly a Japanese possession; the abolition of the naval station at Vladivostok would be no larger a condition than those accepted at the close of the Crimean war. Our civilising mission lies in Russia. We need no further conquest. The period of conquests has already lasted over 300 years, and it is time to end the unceasing sacrifices, and devote our attention to giving the Russian people human conditions of life."

## IS RUSSIA SOLVENT?

We take the following extracts from a long article by Lucien Wolf, in the *Times*:

It must have struck a good many people as strange that, soon after the success of the negotiation of a big Russian loan in B. and N. and the issue of a Budget report by the Imperial Minister of Finance, which set out the heavy sacrifices of a great and disastrous war had failed to shake "either the State finances or the national prosperity," the whole of unofficial Russia should suddenly reveal itself as possessed of a passionate desire to upset the Autocracy. More perplexing still must it have seemed when the motive of the revolt, as set forth by scores of *Zemstvo*s, was found to be, not merely the unpopularity of the war or the essential and accidental shortcomings of a political system at once obsolete, arbitrary, and corrupt, but the risk of economic ruin to which the whole Empire was alleged to be exposed by the ingrained incapacity of the Government.

The climax of bewilderment must, however, have been reached when leading St. Petersburg Liberals were heard earnestly assuring the outside world that if the Russian democracy achieved a revolution it would not repudiate the debt with which the autocracy had saddled it. The truth is that these words were not spoken lightly, nor was the necessity for them exaggerated. That they were perfectly well understood by the Paris houses, which keep up the price of Russian stocks, and even by the syndicates of foreign banks, which engineered the last loan, is certain. If these statesmen gentlemen have confidence in the Russian Government, they are none the less aware that it is paying a desperate game, as the increasing severity of the terms they impose for their good offices amply testifies. They know as well as the bitterest critic of M. Witte that for years past Russia has been living beyond her means, and that her foreign obligations are literally paid out of the underfeeding of the people. Hence the meaning of the assurance of the revolutionary leaders was quite clear to them. For the movement on whose behalf it was spoken is primarily an uprising of the underfed, and it follows that its first constructive task must be to diminish the social conditions which have driven it to attempt to seize the helm of State, and this may be difficult without repudiation.

I do not propose to read into the concern of the Russian Liberals any criticisms of foreign origin, which might, not unreasonably, be suspected of a colouring of Russophobia, or of interested motives connected with Stock Exchange speculation. For the most part I shall limit my statement of the case to the historical and economic conditions of Russia, whose patriotism and competence are alike unquestionable—men like Schapareff, George Butni, Peter Lechtin, and the Privy Councillor Schwanebach, the latter a member of the governing body of the Imperial Bank and an outspoken supporter of the *Zemstvo* reforms. As a matter of fact our own so-called *Zemstvo*s frequently underestimate the financial position which Russia finds herself in.

Strictly speaking, the balance of trade has long ceased to be active, and the maintenance of the gold reserve is already to a great extent illusory. Now, in spite of the untrustworthiness of Russian official statistics, it is not difficult to find a definite answer to the question whether Russia satisfies this condition, although the present extent of her failure to do so may still be concealed from us. All we have to do is to place on the credit side of the account the total value of her annual exports and on the debit side the value of her annual imports and other annually recurring liabilities, for the discharge of which only the exports are available, and strike a balance.

During the five years ending with 1911 the average annual value of the total Russian exports, including bullion and specie, was, according to the official returns, 767,391,800 roubles. During the same period the imports, also including bullion and specie, averaged a value of 704,522,600 roubles, leaving a credit balance of 62,869,200 roubles. So far the balance of trade certainly appears "active," but it does not tell the whole story of the national balance-sheet. In order to get the full picture, we must add to the exports the value of her imports, which has a number of other liabilities to discharge abroad, the amount of which must be set against her credit trading balance. The chief of these payments are: (1) interest on public debt, (2) the profits of foreign capital invested in Russian industry and trade, (3) the cost of smuggled goods and false declarations, (4) money spent by Russians living and touring abroad, and (5) the cost of her military and naval armaments.

It is not easy to arrive at a precise value of all or any of these liabilities, but M. Schwanebach estimated them in 1899 at the following irreducible minima:—

Interest on debt	170,000,000
Profits on foreign capital	24,000,000
Expenses of Russians living abroad	50,000,000
War material	16,000,000
Total	260,000,000

This at once transforms the credit trading balance of 62,869,200 roubles into a debit balance of about 197,000,000 roubles, but it is to be feared that even at that sum the Russian annual deficit is seriously understated. For example, the value of her false declarations, for example, which is reckoned by M. Schwanebach, and this is an omission which no one who knows anything of Russia can possibly accept. We must consequently add to M. Schwanebach's total at least the sum of 70,000,000 roubles, thus increasing the deficit to 267,000,000 roubles.

Even then it is doubtful whether M. Schwanebach's figures are not much too low. Thus, Mr. Bacon, reckoning the whole amount of the external debt and half of the internal as held by foreigners, and estimating the sum of foreign capital invested in Russia at 1,400,000,000, arrives at a total of 33,200,000,000 of foreign indebtedness, requiring for its annual service 313,000,000, or 253,000,000 roubles, as against M. Schwanebach's 197,000,000 roubles. In making this calculation Mr. Bacon has not been extravagant, for he appears to have omitted to reckon Russian railway bonds, of which 700,000,000 roubles of the guaranteed, and many millions of the non-guaranteed, are held abroad. The difference between M. Schwanebach and Mr. Bacon is perhaps in part explained by the claim of the Russian Government that a large proportion of the internal debt, the one-half at least, is in Russia. In support of this claim the existence of bills of some 25,000,000,000 roubles worth of bonds sold as deposits by different State Departments. This contention, however, cannot be accepted until it is known how much of this sum is represented by bonds deposited by foreigners as securities in connection with their commercial and industrial enterprise in Russia, and how much is represented by the bonds of Agrarian banks. At any rate, if Mr. Bacon's estimate is too high, M. Schwanebach's must certainly be regarded as excessively moderate. The same observation applies to the two remaining items of M. Schwanebach's estimate. Thus the 50,000,000 roubles set down for the expenses of Russians living and travelling abroad is an estimate made by a former Minister of Finance, M. Tishuevskii, at a time when the absence

## KODAK

## FILMS

## & ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

## LONG HING & CO.

PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD

(SAME PREMISES AS MESSRS. LAH CHIEE)

Hongkong, 27th December, 1904.

and tourists were much fewer than they are to-day. Again, the 16,000,000 roubles allocated to the purchase of foreign war material, which by one of those mysteries of Russian official bookkeeping which render the whole system so suspect, is apparently omitted from the statistics of all many imports, is the average for the years 1888-1898, and this must have been greatly exceeded during the five years ending with 1901.

We may then assume, with tolerable safety, that the Russian Empire, as a trading concern, is carrying on its great business at an annual loss of at least 250,000,000 roubles. Now is this deficit covered? During the last few years a part of it has not been covered at all, owing to the bad times from which Russian industry has suffered, and which have affected with especial severity enterprises financed from abroad; but two accounts for only a relatively small sum. The great bulk of the deficit is not of a speculative nature, and consequently, it has to be paid in specie. Presently how it is paid is not clear, for the foreign trade statistics show an average excess of bullion and specie imports of 40,000,000 roubles per annum. These statistics, however, as we have seen in the case of war material, probably take no account of essentially Governmental transactions, and, consequently, they afford no clue to the method by which the balance of indebtedness is settled. All we can say with certainty is that it is paid out of the gold reserves of some 1,300,000,000 roubles which the Russian Government manages to retain in the St. Petersburg Treasury and the Imperial Bank, in circulation at home and in the hands of foreign bankers. But this again has to be repaid, otherwise the gold reserve would speedily disappear, and with it the last illusion of Russian solvency. In part it is made good by the native gold production, the value of which is estimated at between 30 and 40 million roubles per annum, but chiefly by fresh borrowings. The net deficit which has thus to be met, making allowance for private obligations which a private party paid by the export of securities, cannot be less than 15,000,000 roubles a year, and is probably a great deal more. In a word, the frequent appearances of the Russian Government as a borrower in the Continental money market are due, not to capital requirements—that is to say, to reproductive enterprises or exceptional and trust-worthy expenses—but almost exclusively to the normal deficiency of national income. This means that, as she is situated to-day, Russia is marching direct to insolvency. Her national balance-sheet leaves her every year 15 per cent in debt. Her liabilities to the foreign world are more than her people can bear, and she has practically nothing to show for them. Her gold reserve is a colossal humbug safe, the vaulted millions of which are unconsciously lost by her dupes for their own further deception.

## CHINA'S FOREIGN AMBITIONS.

Chinese life is an interesting study in these days of change. By only looking back three or four years one realizes that a far greater revolution is taking place that is really marvellous. When we remember how unchangeable and immovable China seemed. In many directions, she is a missionary contributor to a contemporary, there is evidence of a growing consciousness of the imperfection and inferiority of native methods of doing things, and of a strong, but vague and often misdirected, admiration of foreign things. They know that processes of agriculture and manufacture are crude and wasteful and believe that if they could only use foreign methods they would all get rich. Last fall when sailing for Shanghai, your correspondent was commissioned to inquire into the prices of windmills, flourmills, and oil-presses, and machinery for spinning cotton. Mired with the anxiety to embark in these new enterprises is a well-justified fear of being cheated, which fear, however, is not strong enough to prevent many of them from coming to grief before these industrial changes are completed. A company has been formed here to buy Japanese looms for weaving coarse cotton cloth and an agent is now in Shanghai for that purpose. In view of the fact that it is likely to be an expensive experiment. In educational and political matters the same symptoms are in evidence. Last summer a number of gentlemen subscribed several thousand taels to start a school of Western learning. They worked out the plans in some detail and made an offer to one of the medical helpers in a Nanking hospital to take charge at several times his present salary. But it all fell through because, as our informant said, the schoolmaster was not a native, and the school, failing that, withdrew his support. The schools to be opened by the officials in this and the neighboring provinces have all met the same sort of a fate, each giving evidence of uncertainty and vacillation in the minds of their supporters. They know something is lacking in the Confucian education but do not know what to do about it. They need to know how to get it. But one thing is certain, the ferment working with an accelerating speed and a few years will see startling changes in this society, so long stagnant.

## A NEW MACHINE GUN.

The latest terror among lethal weapons is the Rexer Automatic machine gun, which claims to be the lightest and most portable machine gun made. Its weight is only 17½ lbs., while the rate of the fire is fifteen shots a second, and the range, it is said, can easily be from 300 to 400 yards in a minute. The makers claim that these little guns are admirably adapted for all branches of the military service, as they can be easily carried on foot or on horseback, and be brought into action without any loss of time; and they add that they can be used to fire against a windmill, the gun would have to be especially well suited for use by small bodies of troops, such as advance, flank and rear guards, outlying pickets, Cossack posts, etc. The first to appreciate the many good points of the Rexer guns were the Danish Government, and hitherto they have only been manufactured in the Royal Danish Arsenal. Now, however, two great military powers have adopted the new weapon, and the Rexer Arms Company, whose London address is 20, Cockspur Street, S.W., has completed arrangements for its manufacture on an extensive scale. These remarkable guns should form a valuable addition to the armament of Volunteer Corps in this country for whose use their lightness and simplicity render them especially suitable.

## CABRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH. THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

LEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 1 to 5555. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCH



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th St. 1st Floor.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## PIANO TUNING.

**M. R. M. HENRY**, Seven years with Messrs. Broadwood, London, solicits the patronage of Hongkong Residents.

Piano or Organ Tuning, Repairing or regulating at Cheap Rates.

Orders or enquiries may be left with N. LAZARUS, Optician, 10, D'Almeida Street, Hongkong, 18th April, 1905. [1034]

## MUSIC.

## PIANO AND SINGING.

**M. R. A. GALUZZI** is prepared to take pupils at his studio in the CITY HALL or at their residences.

For terms, etc. Apply to—  
**THE ROBINSON PIANO CO.**  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. [9228]

## TO LET.

**A DESIRABLE FLAT** of 2 Unfurnished Rooms on Causeway Road Level, with Bath-room, Verandah and a Fine View of the Harbour. Apply to—**"CAINE"**,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. [1029]

## TO LET.

**NEW EUROPEAN HOUSES** in Canton and Des Vaux Roads, Kowloon. Electrical Fittings for Lights, &c. Possession about 1st June next.

Apply to—**CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**  
15 & 16, Connaught Road, Praya W.  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. [1030]

## FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## EASTER HOLIDAYS.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER MONDAY, the 21st and 24th instant, respectively.

By Order,  
**A. R. LOWE**,  
Secretary. [1031]

**THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.**

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**A DIVIDEND** at the Rate of Twenty-Five per cent, being Fifteen Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared Payable in Tels at Exchange 73 at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date to Shareholders of record on the 1st April, 1905.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**W. S. JACKSON**,  
Secretary. [1032]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.**  
The Company's Steamship

**"HAITAN,"**  
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.**,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 18th April, 1905. [1036]

## "MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

**S.S. "ERROLL,"**

**FROM LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.**  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th April, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th April, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**RODWELL & CO., LIMITED**,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th April, 1905. [1037]

**STEAMSHIP "DUMBEA,"**  
**COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.**

## NOTICE.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Dorlogne*, and Adour, from Havre ex s.s. *Adour*, from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Celles*, and *Ville de Valenciennes*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, To-day, the 18th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday 25th April, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th April, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 25th April, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**G. DE CHAMPEAUX**,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 18th April, 1905. [2]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## NOTICE.

**STEAM FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.**  
Taking Cargo at Through Rates to  
**TAWAU, LAHAD DATU, LABUAN, JOLO, ZAMBOANGA AND MENADO.**  
The Company's Steamship

**"BORNEO."**  
Captain E. Mable, will leave for the above ports on MONDAY, the 24th inst.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.**,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th April, 1905. [1033]



**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.**  
The Company's Steamship

**"MARIA VALERIE."**  
Captain Barneveldt, will leave for the above place on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**SANDER, WILDER & CO.**,  
Agents.  
Princes' Building.  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. [1033]

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

**IN** Accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER MONDAY, the 21st and 24th inst.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1905. [1015]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

**THE NINETEENTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING** of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House, T-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 20th April, 1905, at 5 p.m.

By Order,  
**C. H. GRACE**,  
Secretary. [970]

**HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.**

## NOTICE.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of Members of the above Club will be held in the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 24th April, 1905, at 3 p.m.

A Notice will be sent to Members, embodying the Special Resolutions to be submitted at this Meeting.

By Order,  
**T. F. HOUGH**,  
Clerk of the Course. [991]

**HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.**

## NOTICE.

**THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING** of Members will be held in the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 25th April, 1905, at 3.30 p.m.

By Order,  
**T. F. HOUGH**,  
Clerk of the Course. [992]

**HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.**

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,  
**TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),**  
the 20th April, 1905, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,  
**SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CAMPFIRE WOOD, WARDROBE, CROCKERY, GLASS, AND PLATED WARE, ELECTRIC FANS, COFFIN PRESS, JINBICK-HA, LADIES' and GENTS' BICYCLES, and EVENING CHAIRS, COOKING RANGE, &c., &c.**  
Terms of Sale:—As Customary.

**V. L. REMEDIOS**,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 18th April, 1905. [1017]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT** has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction on  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 26th day of April, 1905, at 3 p.m., at his Sales Rooms,  
The following **VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

All that Piece of Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as **INLAND LOT No. 1,666**. Area 689 square feet. Term 75 years. Annual Crown Rent \$11.00 together with the Messuages thereon known as No. 2, Po Hing Fung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to  
**JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER**,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,  
or to  
**GEO. P. LAMBERT**,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 13th April, 1905. [993]

**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**BY** Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong,  
**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,**  
Situate at  
**PARK VIEW, LYTTELTON ROAD, VICTORIA,**  
on  
**MONDAY,**  
the 1st May, 1905, at 3 p.m.,  
at Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH'S SALES ROOMS, Des Vaux Road, Central.

All that Piece of Ground situate lying and being at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1216 containing by admeasurement 75,291 square feet together with the Messuages thereon known as No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, Park View, Lyttelton Road, Victoria.

For further particulars, apply to  
Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY,  
Vendor's Solicitors,  
or to  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Dated the 10th day of April, 1905. [956]

**DUNHEVED 33, Robinson Road.**

**APPLY TO—**  
**HO U. MING**,  
81, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. [953]

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81, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. [953]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1905, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject of resolution will be proposed.

**RESOLUTIONS:**  
"That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$150,000 to \$150,000 by the creation of 12,000 new Shares of \$125 each; that 6,000 of the said new Shares be offered to the parties who on the 25th day of April, 1905, shall be Members, in proportion to the existing shares held by them; that the full amount of each of the said 6,000 new shares taken up be paid to the Company either (without interest thereon) on or before the 30th day of June, 1905 or (with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 30th June, 1905, to the 15th August, 1905, or for such lesser period as the Directors shall think fit to determine; and that the remaining 6,000 new shares be offered to such parties at such time or times and upon such terms and conditions as the Directors shall think fit to determine."

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTERS of Shares will be CLOSED on the 25th and 26th April, 1905.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**W. G. WINTERBURN**,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th April, 1905. [1002]

**THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**LOST.**

**THE CERTIFICATES** of 30 and 2 SHARES standing in the Register of this Company in the names of WONG LAM and APGAR GABRIEL APGAR, respectively having been LOST, viz:—  
Scrip No. 811—13539/13413—15 Shares.  
" " 218—38332/3832—15 " "  
" " 673—12262/12263—2 " "  
32 Shares.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that Duplicate Certificates for the said 32 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

**SHAW, TOMES & CO.**,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 13th April, 1905. [988]

**THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**LOST.**

**THE CERTIFICATES** of 71 SHARES standing in the Register of this Company in the name of SI TAY have been LOST, viz:—  
Scrip No. 14—951/990—40 Shares.  
" " 215—911/950—10 " "  
" " 216—392/392—21 " "  
71 Shares.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that Duplicate Certificates for the said 71 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

**SHAW, TOMES & CO.**,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 13th April, 1905. [989]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**AN INTERIM BONUS** of Twenty per cent, upon contributions for the year 1904 has been declared.

Warrants will be issued on the 3rd May.

By Order of the Board,  
**C. MONTAGUE EDE**,  
Acting Secretary. [990]

**HONGKONG, 14th April, 1905.**

**NOTICE.**

**THE HONGKONG LICENSED PILOTS ASSOCIATION** have this Day REMOVED their OFFICE to FIRST FLOOR of Nos. 15, 16 and 17, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1905. [931]

**JUST LANDED FOR SALE.**

**A LARGE Consignment of MACAO POTATOES.**

**SAM WING CHEUNG**,  
19, Jubilee Street.  
Hongkong, 15th April, 1905. [998]

**ROBERT CRAWFORD'S**

**C. C. C. WHISKY.**

Sole Agent—**KWAN TSE**,  
110, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 12th April, 1905. [969]

**WHY SHOULD BUSY MEN USE THE "ROYAL BAR-LOCK"?**

**IT** is not because it makes writing easy—though that would be sufficient reason.  
**IT** is not because it writes in sight—though that is important.  
**IT** is not because it is the most durable—though that is its strongest point.  
**IT** is not because it is unapproached for Carbon and Stencil manufacturing—though that describes its capabilities.  
**IT** is not because its daily output is 25 per cent, in excess of any other typewriter—though that is perfectly true.  
**IT** is not because for any one or two of the foregoing reasons—  
**BUT BECAUSE IT HAS ALL THESE ADVANTAGES COMBINED.**

**J. C. DOS REMEDIOS & CO.**,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th April, 1905. [943]

**TO LET.**

**DWELLING HOUSES** on Paddar's Hill, occupation from the 1st June.

For Further Particulars, apply to—  
**DAVID SASSON & CO., LD.**  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1905. [907]

**TO LET.**

**DUNHEVED 33, Robinson Road.**

**APPLY TO—**  
**HO U. MING**,  
81, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. [953]

**APPLY TO—**  
**HO U. MING**,  
81, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. [953]

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Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. [953]

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Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. [953]

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Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. [953]

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Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. [953]

**APPLY TO—**  
**HO U. MING**,  
81, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. [953]

**APPLY TO—**  
**HO U. MING**,  
81, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. [953]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

**IN** Hotel Mansions THREE OFFICES commanding position on Front.  
Apply to—  
**M. J. D. STEPHENS**, Solicitor,  
18 Bank Buildings.  
Hongkong, 29th March, 1905. [845]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in "Hotel Mansions," facing New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel.  
Apply to—  
**HENRY HUMPHREYS**,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 7th January, 1905. [180]

## TO LET.

**BRACE-SIDE**, 20, Macdonnell Road, 17 ROOMED HOUSE with Garden, suitable for a Mess or a Boarding House.  
Apply to—  
**C. F. DE CARVALHO**,  
Care of H. & S. Bank.  
Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. [849]

## TO LET.

**TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOPS**, European Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or about 31st August, 1905. Moderate Rentals.  
Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.**  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1904. [869]

## TO LET UNFURNISHED—From 1st May.

**DESIRABLE RESIDENCE** in Barker Road, The Peak, No. 134, containing 2 Reception and 4 good Bedrooms, excellent Bath Rooms and Servants' Quarters; present occupier leaving the Colony.  
Apply to—  
**B. C. R.**,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 13th April, 1905. [981]

## TO LET.

**NO. 2, CHANCERY LANE** an airy and Well-Situated HOUSE, Furnished or Unfurnished.  
An OFFICE, Top Floor, 3 Queen's Building.  
Apply to—  
**S. A. SETH**, Dairy Firm.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [908]

## TO LET.

**"GLENIFFER"** Garden Road, Kowloon, DETACHED HOUSE with Garden. Moderate Rental, ready for immediate occupation.  
Apply to—  
**HENRY HUMPHREYS**,  
or to  
**HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD.**  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1905. [820]



# ROBINSON PIANO Co. LD.

THE  
PREMIER PIANO  
FIRM AND THE

ONLY PIANO SPECIALISTS

IN HONGKONG: NOT

MERE DEALERS, BUY-

ING AT ONE PRICE AND

SELLING AT ANOTHER,

BUT

PRACTICAL EXPERTS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY

TO THE MUSICAL

INSTRUMENT TRADE.

These are

FACTS OF THE

FIRST IMPORTANCE

TO PIANO BUYERS.

This Company is also by far

the LARGEST PIANO BUYER

IN CHINA and gives the most

SOLID VALUES and a

Wide Selection of Makes

Chosen at the Factories and

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1905. [630]

## PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER  
BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply  
ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH  
WATER to the Shipping, both for Dock and  
Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,  
Manager.

1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road,  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1903.

QUAN WAH & CO.  
GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.  
EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sole Agents of  
QUAN TAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers.  
All descriptions of  
GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT.  
Dealers in  
GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENT  
Prices & Estimates on Application.  
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [1010]

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home  
work.

### IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.  
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware  
Merchants. Wholesale and Retail  
Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry.  
Coal Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Food Dealers, &c.  
35 & 37, King's Road, West of Central  
Market.

### JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Rio de  
Janeiro.

### PHOTOGRAPHERS

M. MUMEY, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Bromide and Cyanotype Photographs and  
also colouring Photos and Relief Photos.  
Views of China and Manila. Work  
done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's  
Road Central.

### PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
Proofs read by Englishmen.

### STOREKEEPERS

BISMARCK & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-  
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners  
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,  
Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchant.  
37-38 & 39, Connaught Road, New  
Praya Central.

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

### "TANG YUEN," BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine  
and Accommodation.  
Apply—

MANAGERESS,  
Macdonnell Road

or  
FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road [51]

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1905.

### PENSION FRANCAISE AND RESTAURANT.

49, DOTTING STREET,  
TENUE PAR MME. I. GUIOU.

FIRST-CLASS COOKING BY A FRENCH COOK.  
Terms: \$3.50 per day.  
Reduced Terms for an Extended Stay.  
Hongkong, 13th January, 1905. [1008]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"  
27, CAINE ROAD. [761]

Hongkong, 10th March, 1904.

### FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE

"ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE,"  
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD,  
and  
"TOWER HOUSE," Kennedy Road.

EXCELLENT Table. Every home comfort  
Well furnished rooms facing the harbour  
For terms, apply to—  
Mrs. G. SACHSE,  
"St. George's House,"  
Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [70]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED  
ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER,  
2, Pedders Hill.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1893.

## INSURANCES

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1903,  
£16,899,650.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000

Subscribed CAPITAL... 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... 2,687,500 0 0

II. FIRE FUNDS... 3,056,981 12 3

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above  
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHUEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. [1359]

### AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN- SURANCE CO.

OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [18]

### L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at  
current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [31]

## HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.  
PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.  
Bottled in Japan by H. B. REYNELL & Co.

BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS,  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [36]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

"SUNGKIANG" FIRE, APRIL 29th, 1904.

SHIPPERS Underwriters and others are  
hereby notified that the GENERAL  
AVERAGE STATEMENT will be CLOSED  
on 15th MAY, 1905, and that all claims not  
sent in to the undersigned before that date  
cannot be included in the Statement.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th April, 1905. [1013]

## LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French  
in a few months, mainly by conversation  
by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.  
Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.  
H. R.  
Care of Office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [49]

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE beg to notify the General Public that  
the Liability and Responsibility of  
Messrs. H. PRICE AND COMPANY of  
Hongkong in connection with the Branch of  
their Wine and Spirit business in Manila,  
Philippine Islands, ceased on the 31st January,  
1905, on which date this business was purchased  
and taken over by the undersigned.

H. J. ANDREWS & COMPANY,  
Manila, Philippine Islands. [1006]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to notify that only  
Mr. A. K. ARCULLI is entitled to  
Sign the Firm's name.

ARCULLI, CRUZ & CO.,  
Hongkong, 14th April, 1905. [987]

## NOTICE.

THE Hong Name of the Firm of L. G.  
PLACE TAVARES & CO., Importers,  
Exporters and Commission Merchants of  
Canton (Established in 1802), has been changed  
from WING WO YOUNG HONG to L. G.  
WA YOUNG HONG which said name was  
registered in the British Consulate at Canton  
on March 27th, 1905.

L. G. PLACE TAVARES & CO.,  
Canton, 15th April, 1905. [1003]

## OUR MINE-STREWN SEAS.

Hongkong magistrates, in view of their  
repeated assertions to sailors charged with  
refusing duty, that there is no danger now,  
may find food for thought in the following  
extract from our Shanghai contemporary.

The critical condition of mine affairs to  
all concerned in trade or otherwise in the  
North of China has been exemplified by the  
fact that the L.C.S. *Liensing* destroyed two  
"tipping" mines directly in her course between  
Shanghai and the S. P. Promontory not  
remotely from the former lighthouse island  
but within 100 miles north of it. We have  
pointed out in our columns the peril of a mine  
which a sea gives hopes of its certain destruc-  
tion by any vessel with ammunition on board,  
owing to the fragile nature of the projections  
on it. Given the worst, the instantane-  
ous explosion of the internal machine, if  
struck by a steamer (as in the case of the C.N.S.  
*Asahi*), there is a chance for those on board  
because of the snuffing of the tube the blow  
is immediately offset and a water tight bulk-  
head intervenes—if it is not demolished in the  
explosion. With a "tipping" mine all hope  
is eradicated. Granted that a ship strikes one,  
the speed of the vessel brings the mine about  
midships ere the explosion takes place. The  
rest of the story need not be told. There is  
therefore this certainty now for the Northern  
boats, that a step of water that must be  
passed during the night without any prospect  
of detecting the danger with which it is  
encumbered and that danger is of the worst  
kind it is a good thing for shipowners that  
they have those on board willing to face the  
peril at the ordinary rate of wages.

The *Liensing* left Shanghai on the afternoon  
of the 28th of March. We learn that the first  
mine seen by her was about 32 miles north of  
Shanghai. Considerable disappointment and  
consternation was felt when it was noticed to  
be a "tipping" one, as those on board had failed  
to remove one of that sort on a previous occasion.  
Nothing daunted, target practice commenced  
under difficulties that would have taxed the  
skill of the best shot at the Shanghai ranges.  
A fresh wind was blowing and a heavy swell on  
the surface of the water made the mine a veritable  
"moving object" target. It would appear  
fine and large on the crest of a wave only to sink  
out of sight into the "furrows" ere the marksman  
had reached his aim for a bull's-eye. In spite  
of this the click of the striking bullets was  
plainly heard and reward followed by the  
mine gradually sinking from view without a  
sound or fun-and-note. Relief was felt at this  
unsuccessful coup.

This excitement was considered sufficient for  
the day, but the evil did not relax. Within  
two hours the alarm was again given and  
another monster appeared with a green board  
that alternately spread out on the surface of  
the water or clung to its circumference as it  
arose on the swell of the sea. This was a  
patriarch amongst the mines and old age and  
barrenness had done everything but explode it.  
The newly-fallen snow had the bullets showing  
unsuccessfully around him and his wife were  
ripped off in rag time. Aiming had improved  
with exercise. Within half an hour the venerable  
gentleman dived under with a gurgle that  
might be translated "Resurgam." At any rate  
the mine acted up to that principle as far as it  
could go. Nothing was noticeable on the sea  
and everybody expected that the quietude was  
the end of all as with the previous mine, but it  
was not so. Suddenly a loud though muffled re-  
port was heard, followed by a shock to the ship.  
In a few seconds a smooth spot was seen on  
the water with small bubbles issuing up, rapidly  
gaining in size as they were followed by their  
successors until they accumulated into a boiling  
mass of turbulent water. This agitation  
increased in size and dimension until it had a  
huge devil's cauldron suitable for the witches in  
Macheth's dance around. What happened to  
the mine can only be imagined, but it is prob-  
able that in touching bottom it caused over and  
carried out the purpose for which it was created  
i.e., exploded. A grand old man for doing its  
duty.

The gratification to be drawn from these  
incidents—if any gratification can be drawn at  
all—is the assurance that even a tipping mine  
will succumb to the nickel pointed Lee-Motford  
bullet, for such we understand was the weapon  
used. The *Martini* was employed also but the  
Lee-Motford was able to perforate the shell and  
water did the rest. A closer range can be  
allowed to a tipping mine (if the experience of  
these on board the *Liensing* can be relied upon),  
but directly it sinks it is as good as dead  
and gets away from the decisive shock to the  
ship when contiguous to the explosion under  
water. The impetus given to the natural inert a  
of liquid is communicated a long distance  
around and is unpleasant. This hint may be  
useful to others in the merchant service who  
undertake to do naval duties.

The *Liensing* record now stands in foot all  
parance—four goals and one try!

## THE HOMEWARD VOYAGE.

Seeing that each spring sees a large con-  
tingent of residents in the Far East homeward  
bound by steamer and another contingent  
following, on the subject of "single-birthed  
cabins," comes home not only to those who are  
about to travel home, but to those who hope  
eventually to travel home—a category that  
includes practically all the Europeans in the  
Straits and the Far East.

A correspondent writes to us on a subject  
that is of interest to all travellers by sea. He  
describes the practice of crowding two or more  
strangers into one small cabin as an anachro-  
nism and indecent, and thinks that "the  
company that provides decent-sized single-  
berthed cabins will sweep the board." His  
suggestion is that this might be done by  
spending less money on decorations, but we are  
afraid that he misses the real crux of the  
problem. It is essentially a question not of  
costly construction but of the relation of cubic  
space to running expenses. Gilding and paint  
do not restrict the number of passengers that  
may be carried; the abolition on any large scale  
of the multi-berthed cabin would certainly do  
so, with the added result of a general advance  
in the fares. As it is, it is difficult at certain  
seasons of the year to secure a berth without  
taking it a considerable time in advance, and  
the multiplication to any great extent of  
single-berthed cabins would increase this diffi-  
culty as well as the company's charges. Every-  
one will sympathize with our correspondent's  
desire for greater privacy while travelling, but  
he scarcely seems to realise the practical  
conditions of space and money with which the  
steamship companies are confronted.

We have had exhibited to us in Singapore  
within the past year cases of a remarkable  
development in the way of the provision of  
space and comfort for passengers. These in-  
stances were, however, not in mail steamers, and  
not, in any case, in vessels under the British  
flag. It is of course a question in relation to  
expenditure per mile run. And it is safe to  
say that no mail steamers  
can ever give, at normal rates, the splendid comfort  
and cabin space that can be provided by lines  
of large cargo carrying steamers that also lay  
themselves out to carry a comparatively limited  
number of passengers. High mail-liner speed

means high passage rates and the chance of  
always two or three in a cabin. Less speed  
and longer stays in ports of call for the handling  
of cargo means an easy and economical supply  
of luxurious cabin space to the individual pas-  
senger. But we cannot very well have it both  
ways.—Singapore Free Press.

## GARRISON ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
HONGKONG, 18th April, 1905.

GARRISON ORDERS—R.I.M.S. *Hardinge*—  
No. 1. The R.I.M.S. *Hardinge* has here on the  
24th inst. has on board the following troops:—  
22nd Baluchis, 12 officers, one lady, 14 native  
officers, 788 N.C.O.'s and men, 86 followers,  
12 horses, 119th Infantry, one officer, one native  
officer, 114 N.C.O.'s and men, one follower.  
Advance parties for North China, 47th Sikhs,  
one officer, one native officer, 12 N.C.O.'s & men,  
41st Dogras, one officer, one native officer, 12  
N.C.O.'s and men.

Garrison Guards, No. 2. Garrison  
Guards and Orderlies, &c. from 29th April to  
30th September, 1905. 1st Section 119th  
Infantry with the following exceptions:—  
Government House, 1 N.C.O. 3 men, Head  
Quarters House, 1 N.C.O. 3 men, By 33rd  
Burma Inf. from 25th April to 6th June;  
Laboratory, 1 N.C.O. 3 men; Magazine, 1  
N.C.O. 6 men; Fly Point, 1 N.C.O. 6 men;  
Stonecutters East, 1 N.C.O. 3 men; Stonecutters  
South Shore, 2 N.C.O.'s 6 men; Stonecutters  
Central, 1 N.C.O. 3 men, Kowloon West,  
1 N.C.O. 3 men, Victoria Battery, 1 N.C.O.  
3 men, By 33rd Burma Inf. from 25th April to  
6th May; Quartermaster's Office, 2 men; Orderlies  
1st and 2nd Reliefs, 2 men; Orderlies Kowloon  
Telephone Office 1st and 2nd Reliefs, 3 men,  
By 33rd Burma Inf. till 6th May.

2nd Section.—(1) By 33rd Burma Infantry  
till 24th April. (2) 129th Baluchis from 25th  
April with following exceptions:—Gough &  
Pottinger Batteries, 2 N.C.O.'s 6 men, By 33rd  
Burma Infantry from 25th April to 6th May;  
North Point, 1 N.C.O. 3 men, Syrian Battery,  
1 N.C.O. 3 men, By 33rd Burma Infantry from  
25th April to 6th June; Ordnance, 2 N.C.O.'s  
18 men; Kellett Island, 1 N.C.O. 3 men; Kow-  
loon East, 1 N.C.O. 3 men; Kowloon Dock,  
1 N.C.O. 3 men; Orderlies Head-quarters  
Office, 1st and 2nd Reliefs, 1 N.C.O. 4 men;  
Piquet Kowloon Police pier, 1st and 2nd Reliefs,  
1 N.C.O. 2 men, By 33rd Burma Infantry  
from 25th April to 6th June; Water Transport  
Office, 1 Havildar with relief daily; Belcher,  
R.G.A., Lygonia, H.K.S.B.R. & A.

Guards, &c.—No. 3 continued.—Certificates  
as under to be rendered by 30th April 1905  
to Officer in Charge. That the utensils  
and furniture are complete and in a serviceable  
condition (or otherwise). To D.O.R.E. i/c.  
That the R.E. Pictures are complete and the  
Guard Room in good repair (or otherwise).  
To C.S.O. That the orders for the Comman-  
dants of the Guards and the orders for the sentries  
are in good condition, both in the English and  
the Vernacular translation viz.—Mahratta,  
Urdu, and Gurmukhi (or otherwise).

Holidays.—No. 4. With reference to Gar-  
rison Order No. 1 of 17th instant, all requisitions  
for cash required from the 21st to the  
24th instant should be rendered to the District  
Paymaster not later than 11 a.m. on the 19th  
instant.

R.I.M.S. *Hardinge*.—No. 5. Reference Gar-  
rison Order No. 3 of yesterday's date and  
No. 1 of to-day the *Hardinge* is now due to  
arrive on the 22nd instant.

Tests.—No. 6. The Officer Commanding  
119th Infantry will pitch tents at Whitfield  
Barracks for the accommodation of the 129th  
Baluchis due to arrive on the 22nd instant.

Leave of absence to the sentries for the  
neighbouring countries has been granted to  
Lieut. G. H. W. Dobbin, Royal Garrison  
Artillery, from 19th April to 19th July 1905.

By Order,  
R. Z. ROSS, Major,  
Chief Staff Officer.

## THE NECESSITY OF brushing the teeth morning and evening becomes a pleasure if you use

## CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Tooth Powder

with its delicate perfume and agreeable taste.

It preserves the teeth by thorough  
and antiseptic cleansing, and also  
gives them the requisite polish  
without injuring the enamel.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap

is very serviceable in hot climates as  
a preventive of prickly-heat and other  
irritation of the skin. It is pleasantly  
perfumed and contains no Crystal  
Carbolic.

These articles can be readily obtained from  
most Chemists and Storekeepers.

F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester,  
ENGLAND.

77-3

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Established 1719,  
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND  
SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality  
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LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,  
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [42]

## AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1900. [25]

## MAIL TABLES

FOR 1905.

Showing the dates of departure of the Mails  
to Europe and America, and the dates of their  
expected arrival at their destinations, as well as  
the dates of departure of the Mails from Europe  
and America and the dates on which they are  
due to reach Hongkong. A Special Table is  
devoted to the Parcels Post to and from  
England.

Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents  
On Paper ... 20 "

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.



## A beautiful Skin

atones for faults of feature. It is possessed by all users of

## 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the "Dartring"  
No imitation can be called "Dartring"

Demand the genuine  
"DARTRING" TOILET "LANOLINE"  
in culture tubes  
"DARTRING" LANOLINE TOILET SOAP

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